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means. He said of the supposed death of Louis XVII. in the Temple: "Louis Blanc believed that the king had been secretly released. . . . The truth is that he died on June 8, 1795" (p. 338). Numerous are the cases where he states as facts rumors concerning conspiracy, bribery, or intrigue, resting upon such evidence that no careful historian would think of repeating them. Evidently all sources looked alike to Lord Acton and a single source was sufficient to prove the fact. Perhaps the best example of his dilettante attitude toward his subject is found in the appendix, where the editors have brought together such connected fragments of Lord Acton's discussion of the literature of the Revolution as remain. They were generally given "in a conversation class or as an additional lecture". After running over the old histories of the Revolution, giving a general estimate of each, he concluded: "Tocqueville for the origin, Droz and Laboulaye for the decisive period of 1789, Duvergier de Hauranne for all the political thinking, Dareste for the great outline of public events, in peace and war. They amount to no more than five volumes. . . . We can easily read them through; and we shall find that they have made all things clear to us, that we can trust them, and that we have nothing to unlearn" (pp. 359-360). Possibly he could not have done better in 1895 than recommend these five volumes—although it is strange that he did not include Chérest—but what shall we say to the statement that "they have made all things clear to us", and the rest of it? Farther on (p. 372), possibly at a later date, he recommends the volume by Aulard, in the *Histoire Générale*, as "intelligent and instructive beyond all others, and shows the standard that has been reached by a century of study". In dealing, in another place, with the progress in the study of the Revolution, he seems to overlook the part played by the writer of monographs and leaves the impression that the final synthesis of the Revolution can be made directly from the sources by one man, when all of these sources have been published (p. 373). On the whole, although entertaining reading, and marked here and there by cases of what is evidently first-hand study—although one can never be certain, as no evidence is ever cited—these lectures were delivered fifteen years ago and the scientific literature of the subject has grown at such a pace that even had they been worth publishing at the time, they certainly are not worth publishing to-day. We do need a good volume on the Revolution, but it is clear that this is not that volume.

FRED MORROW FLING.

*The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.* Revised and enlarged edition. In four volumes. By WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D., Professor of History in Columbia University. (New York: Century Company. 1910. Pp. xiii, 457; vii, 467; vii, 425; vii, 527.)

THESE volumes were first published fifteen years ago in an edition

sumptuously illustrated. There were not merely portraits but also reproductions, generally in color, of historical paintings, or of paintings and drawings made expressly for the work. As Professor Sloane intimates in his new preface, between the text and the illustrations there was sometimes a "divergence confusing to serious minds". This and the large cost of such an edition would have been sufficient reason for the preparation of a library edition from which should be omitted all pictures except portraits. It was natural also that Professor Sloane should desire to embody in his work the results of his further investigations. There never was a time when Napoleonic studies have been more active and fruitful. The publication of the works of Masson, Sorel, Aulard, Chuquet, Vandal, and Lanzac de Laborie, to mention only French names, is evidence of this.

Although the new matter in the revised edition has only slightly increased the length of the work, amounting to about one-tenth of the whole, it has materially added to the interest and value. It is chosen so judiciously that its effect is to support with further details the impression left in each instance by the earlier statement. There is no essential change in the interpretation of Napoleon's career. In general the new matter is in the form of an occasional paragraph, its character necessitating little or no alteration in the paragraphs which precede and follow. In a few instances there appears to be a slight conflict of impression between new and older matter, notably in the account of Napoleon's garrison life at Auxonne and in the comments on the strategy at Hohenlinden. Somewhat more attention to the general diplomatic situation is given in the new edition. Illuminating details are also added to the account of the *coup d'état* of Brumaire, to the Provisional Consulate, and the affair of the Duc d'Enghien. Aside from such minor additions there are new chapters on the Continental System and on Napoleon and the United States, the latter apropos of the sale of Louisiana, while in the chapter on St. Helena there is an extended account of the growth of the literature of Napoleon's exile.

One legend of the period Professor Sloane disposes of in this edition, namely the story that Napoleon at the conferences of Udine seized a vase belonging to Cobenzl and dashed it to the floor exclaiming "In less than a month I shall have shattered your monarchy like this." The story of the drowning of thousands of Russians through the ice of Satchan Lake during the retreat from Austerlitz Professor Sloane regards as supported by convincing proofs. Possibly he may not have noted the work of Slovak-Janetschek, which seeks to show by the official records that when the lakes were dragged only two bodies were found and these men had evidently been killed before they fell in.

There is one historical problem upon which it would have been interesting had Professor Sloane stated his opinion in more detail. He believes that Napoleon's tirade against Villeneuve for turning southward to Cadiz in August, 1805, instead of steering for the Channel, was a genuine ex-

pression of feeling rather than one of many illustrations of Napoleon's way of "making" history. This question has been revived since the publication in 1902 of Desbrière's *Projets et Tentatives de Débarquement aux Îles Britanniques*, under the auspices of the Historical Section of the French General Staff. From the correspondence there published it does not appear that Napoleon at first thought of Villeneuve's change of course as vitally affecting his scheme. In his letter of September 1, when he had just heard of it, he expresses anxiety mainly about the safety of the Rochefort squadron, which Villeneuve's move southward jeopardized. It should be remembered that for over a week Napoleon had been dispatching troops toward the frontiers of Austria. On August 28 he had written that the army was in full march. The first time he fixes upon Villeneuve the blame for "mon expédition manquée" is in a letter of September 8, and not even then because Villeneuve had gone to Cadiz, but because he had entered Ferrol instead of uniting the squadrons and keeping on into the Channel.

Mention should be made of the serviceable bibliography, filling about fifty pages of the fourth volume. Although it is not intended to be complete, one misses notice of the second edition of Fournier, of Aulard's *French Revolution*, which treats of the Consulate as well as of the earlier period, and of Lanzac de Laborie's *Paris sous Napoléon*.

H. E. BOURNE.

*Marschall Bernadotte, Kronprinz von Schweden.* Von HANS KLAEBER, Oberstleutnant a. D. (Gotha: Friedrich Andreas Perthes. 1910. Pp. x, 482.)

THIS volume is practically a biography of Bernadotte, for its scope is not limited to the eight years when he was prince royal of Sweden, as 270 of its 466 pages of text deal with his career prior to 1810, while the twenty-six years of his kingship were of the proverbially happy sort which have no annals. The limitation of the book is not primarily in scope but in character, for it is distinctly a military biography.

The book is well printed and amply illustrated with an admirable selection of portraits, photographs of buildings and scenes, reproductions of prints and documents, and an abundance of useful sketch-maps illustrating the military operations. Unfortunately there is neither an analytical table of contents nor an index.

The ten-page *Verzeichnis der benutzten Druckwerke* makes no pretense of being an exhaustive bibliography, for it even omits the biographies by Touchard-Lafosse (Paris, 1838) and Swederus (Stockholm, 1877-1878) which are cited in the foot-notes. Many titles lack the place and date of publication, and rarely is any distinction made between trifling monographs and works in several volumes. The foot-notes seldom, if ever, give exact citation of volume and page. Aside from acknowledgments, in the introduction, to the General Staff in Berlin and